

New plague cases to-day, 12; deaths, 4.

The Sanitary Board meets to-morrow afternoon.

An interclub water polo game of the Victoria Recreation Club will be played to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

A Chinese passenger was found suffering from plague on the U. S. mail steamer *Pera*, at Kobe, and she was quarantined there for seven days.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. *Bombay*, Captain G. D. Saunders, R.N.R., will leave for Nagasaki and Kobe, on Friday, the 3rd instant, at 5 p.m.

The insurance for a total loss has been paid on the American sailing ship *Geo. N. Homer*, 1,207 tons, which left New York on the 26th of September last with a cargo of kerosene oil for Shanghai.

The Spanish authorities at Manila are constructing barracks at, and fortifying the village of Santa Mesa, about a mile from the city, and the people who were resident in the suburbs of Manila are drawing back to Sanjalo, another village a short distance away.

A very enjoyable and most amusing concert was given last night in the Institute, Kowloon, by the juveniles of the Peninsula, the entertainment having been organized by Miss Sayer. The different items on the programme were thoroughly appreciated, the performance of the ten little nigger boys causing much merriment. At the conclusion of each verse, a little nigger boy dropped down, until only one remained who was married to Miss Mabel Sayer, a little negress, and the newly-wedded pair concluded this item with a barn dance. The programme consisted of the following items, nearly all of which were encored:—

Pianoforte Duo..... Misses Kennett and Parker.
Acting Song..... "Ten Little Nigger Boys."
Song..... "Buffalo Gals," Master E. Hayward.
Song..... "An Artful Little Master," Mr. Sayer.
Sailors' Romp..... Miss Mabel Sayer.
Quartette, "Old King Cole," Ward, Sayer and Heaton.
Song, "Mother Goose," Master Bertie Sayer.
Stump Speech..... Master E. Hayward.
Song, "The Old Guard," Master C. Hayward.
Trin..... Misses M. Sayer and Parker.
Song..... "The Dutchman's Master," Mr. Sayer.
Song..... "Woe Dug."

There are some remarkable peculiarities in the law which provide a means of escape from imprisonment, and this fact is being exemplified to-day, at the Magistracy, by several decisions in charges of breach of Harbour regulations. By these regulations vessels leaving the waters of the Colony must be provided with clearance or permit from the Harbour Master. This is of special interest at present, when we have despatched vessels from the American fleet taking up their anchorage in Chinese waters contiguous to British waters. The masters of two sampans were charged with leaving the waters of the Colony, on 29th May, without a clearance or permit from the Harbour Master. The men admitted the offence, and were each fined \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. The master of the steam launch *Canavich* was charged, on two separate counts, with leaving the waters of the Colony, without a clearance or special permit from the Harbour Master on 28th and 30th May. Mr. Grist, collector, appeared for the defence. Inspector Kwong gave evidence that on 28th May, at 2.30 a.m., he was in No. 4 Police pinnace. He went out towards Channel Rocks, and saw the steam launch lying alongside the *Zifro* in Chinese waters. In cross-examination, the Inspector stated he did not see the launch leave the waters of the Colony or return to British waters, but she could not be lying in Chinese waters without having left British waters. Similar evidence was given in regard to the second count. No direct evidence could be produced of the launch having left British waters. The masters of the steam launches *Dakin* and *Tai Yung Fong* were charged with similar offences on 28th May. Police Sergeant Kerr gave evidence of having seen a steam launch between Kololet Island and Blackhead Point, steaming in the direction of the *Zifro*. He returned to the Station and reported the matter, and going towards Channel Rocks he observed the *Tai Yung Fong* lying alongside the *Zifro*. He afterwards saw the steam launch leave the *Zifro* and steam to Kowloon Docks. The *Dakin* was also observed returning from the *Zifro*. Commander Hastings held that the charges of leaving the waters of the Colony brought against the three launches had not been established, and dismissed the cases. We learn that it is not the intention of the Police to hamper in any way the departure of vessels from Chinese waters, but simply to enforce the regulations well known to masters of launches and cargo boats regarding each vessel's duty to carry a clearance or special permit, and it seems somewhat ridiculous that simply because a police pinnace was not stationed on the dividing line between British and Chinese waters to witness the offence committed, some offenders should be prosecuted and punished more harshly than others.

BRUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

London, 30th May, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Navy Department at Washington has received a telegram from Admiral Schley confirming the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Schley's squadron is now blockading them. It is stated that Admiral Sampson's squadron has returned to Key West, and is preparing for a descent upon Havana.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 1st at 11.40 a.m. the barometer has risen steadily in the North, and remains steady in the South. Pressure appears to be highest over Japan, with slight to moderate gradients for E. winds on the China coast. Forecast:—moderate E. gales; fair.

THE WESLEYAN PICNIC.

On Whit Monday, the Wesleyans held their annual picnic. The weather was fine, though not specially hot. There was a pleasant breeze, yet not strong enough to raise any swell. The most susceptible to the motion of a ship, therefore, found no difficulty in avoiding seasickness. The picnic was a large one. About two hundred were present. The two hundred were quite full. Composing this large party were representatives from the army, the navy, with a considerable sprinkling of civilians. All were welcomed; all seemed happy; all were well behaved. The launches, having called at Kowloon, H.M.S. *Tamar*, *Monument*, *Pier*, and *Stonewater*, proceeded to Little Hongkong. After an hour spent in roaming under the trees, vigorous games, or lounging in some shady nook, full justice was done to a sumptuous luncheon. At 6.30, the entire party re-embarked, and steaming eastward entered Hongkong by the Lyman Russ, having made a circle of the island. Without selecting names for 'honourable mention,' the Chairman was much indebted to several ladies who so vigorously and ungrudgingly devoted themselves to the afternoon's enjoyment, and to certain gentlemen whose efforts were hardly less essential to the picnic's success.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

A PRESENT BY THE HUSBANDS TO SEAMEN.

The following paragraphs occur in the report of the Missions to Seamen for 1897:—

Unnecessary Sunday cargo and coaling work on board our ships in foreign ports, and in those of Crown Colonies, is, we regret to record, greatly on the increase.

Such unnecessary labour on the Lord's Day is fatal to worship on board those ships, both on Sundays and on weekdays.

If it were possible, in respect to such cargo work in ports abroad, regard to the Sabbath day as the Sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord, they would save great irritation amongst both captains and crews. It is the owners of prizeless ships who most frequently complain of their crews. Even in Hongkong Harbour, where a small fee, payable for a 'permit' to work on Sundays, had greatly restricted this irritating practice, more than double the number of ships paid fees for coaling the Lord's Day last year than in 1896.

In this case the majority of the 'permits' were taken out by foreign steamers; but a British Mail Company worked cargo at Hongkong on twenty-eight Sundays last year, and another large British Company did so on fifteen Sundays. If this occurs in a port in which a fee has to be paid by those who forget God's injunction 'on the seventh day there shall be to you an holy day, a sabbath of rest to the Lord,' what is likely to happen in other ports, where there is no Sunday fee to pay, and in foreign ports in which British ships are conspicuous amongst those working cargo and coals on the Lord's Day?

Might not Christian Merchants and Shipowners unite to present a legislative request to the Government to require certain ports abroad, which would apply equally to all competitors in trade, and thus prevent less scrupulous rivals in trade procuring a seeming advantage by robbing their seamen of a weekly day of rest when in harbour. Might they not also see that their captains 'give the public worship of Almighty God to be solemnly and reverently performed, and that the Lord's Day is duly observed according to law,' as an Act of Parliament enforces on the captain of the Queen's ships?

This difficult problem is especially commended to the members of Union in Prayer of the Missions to Seamen, as one in accordance to the mind of our God, for His own glory, and for the everlasting salvation of souls on board ships.

WHEAT AT THE DOCKS.—At Kowloon.

Holstein, Isidoro Pons, Febuco, Arizona, Osmopolitana—Tainan.

Aberdeen. (Note).

The following British warships were in Chinese waters on the 24th May:—*Victoria*, *Grafton*, *Undaunted*, *Powerful*, *Impetuous*, *Hardy*, and *Hart*. The remainder of the fleet were in Weihaiwei, where it was reported in Chinese, the British flag was hoisted on the 27th May. This is a change in the programme, as the taking over was fixed, according to the highest naval authorities, for some time between the 4th and 7th June.—N. O. Daily News.

BRINKMANN & ALLISON PIANOS, the very best value.—Robinson Piano Co.

'ACTED LIKE A CHARM.'

MR. HARRY WATERS' HEAD-ACHE CURE.

MR. HARRY WATERS, BAYVIEW, says: "I regard Chamberlain's Pain Balm as a most useful household medicine. Have seen it used for toothache, rheumatism, and once on a very bad headache, and each of these instances the Pain Balm acted like a charm."

Many who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm always speak in the same terms. It should be kept in every medicine chest.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM for sale everywhere. Price 25c. and 50c. per box. General Agents—WATERS & CO.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held yesterday afternoon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings presided, and the members of Committee present were:—Messrs R. E. Leigh, G. L. Duncan, Thos. H. Reid, W. Armstrong, E. Biehoff, W. H. Potts (Hon. Treasurer), and W. Macchell (Acting Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman said they had had the report in their hands for some time, and he proposed to take the usual course and take it as read. Before moving the passing of the accounts there were just a few words he had to say with reference to the new site. The existence of the club depended upon the new site being obtained. For some time they had been negotiating with the naval authorities, who had been most kind. The warmest thanks of the club were due to Commander Holland for his kindness and activity on their behalf. (Hear, hear). The Committee had finally decided to hand over all the negotiations to Mr. Leigh, who was in possession of all the details. It had been mentioned from time to time that the bar profits were very considerable there. As a matter of fact they were their principal stand-by, and as a matter of fact also there was no place in the colony where they could get a cheaper drink. Of course they could reduce the price of the drinks. If members were prepared to come down with an annual subscription of \$25 it could be done, but not otherwise. He thought they had much better go on as they were doing, and he thought the members would be of the same opinion. (Hear, hear).

With reference to rule 15, it was not altered last year by an oversight. With reference to rule 29, the proposed alteration was merely to put the committee on the same footing as every other club committee in the colony. The committee were elected by the members, and they could trust them to see that no members were elected in the club who were not a credit to it. In reference to the new President, it was proposed to allow that to stand over until the arrival of Sir Henry Blake in the colony. During the year the secretaryship had been in the hands of Messrs F. L. Leighton, Armstrong, Reid, and Macchell, to all of whom they owed their warmest thanks. They especially owed their thanks to Mr. Macchell. (Applause). He took up the post in October last, and worked them through a very successful year. He was in the matter in order to expedite the usual lunch excursion when the state of the tide did not permit of bathing. He should be glad to answer any question before moving the adoption of the report. He would ask Mr. Leigh to say a few words.

Mr. Leigh said that in order to expedite the matter it was decided to leave the negotiations as to the new site in his hands. They would see the following in the report signed by himself and Mr. de Souza and Mr. Armstrong as both House Sub-Committee:—

"Negotiations have been going on since the year with reference to a grant of land out of the Naval Reclamation to be built. Since this was written he had had a further letter which only confirmed the opinion of the committee, and he brought the negotiations to a successful termination. If what was now proposed was granted, and he thought it would be, he could only say that the club would have a very fine property on which to build bath-house, club, and gymnasium, and the site would be handed over to them free of expense—(applause)—by the naval authorities, so that their warmest thanks were due to them. (Hear, hear). It still had to go home and be definitely settled by the home authorities.

The Chairman—I move the passing of the accounts and reports.

Mr. W. S. Bailey seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

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Two new rules were then brought before the meeting.

In the one case it was proposed that rule 16 should read as follows, the only alteration being the word "and" being added after the word "rule" in the first line.

"No member shall after the 1st April in any year participate in any of the advantages or privileges of the club, or vote upon any question, until he shall have paid what may be due from him for subscription, and any member who has not paid his subscription for the current year shall be a member of the club, unless he be absent from the colony and shall on his return give the committee a satisfactory reason why his subscription remained unpaid."

The Acting Hon. Secretary said that this rule was really nothing new at all. Last year there was an alteration with regard to the payment of subscriptions, and having altered rule 16 rule 15 should have been altered at the same time. The only difference was that the first of April was substituted for the first of May. The alteration was proposed merely to bring the rule into line with rule 15 as altered last year, so as to get the accounts in earlier. He thought it had been a good idea, and he was glad that it was adopted for that meeting, and the alteration had this year proved very useful.

The Chairman proposed the alteration.

Mr. Macchell said the next rule was rule 22. The old rule read: "Any infraction of the rules and regulations shall be taken immediate cognizance of by the Committee and any member whose conduct in or out of the club, after his election, shall, in the opinion of the committee, be derogatory to him as a gentleman, shall be subject to expulsion, under the award of a general meeting, to be convened for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the case. The opinion of the general committee to be obtained by open voting, when the chair of the present case was read, and the offending member was expelled, he shall cease to be a member of the club, and notification thereof shall be sent to him by the secretary, the proportion of his annual subscription being returned to him."

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The Chairman said that the committee had been in the hands of Messrs F. L. Leighton, Armstrong, Reid, and Macchell, to all of whom they owed their warmest thanks. They especially owed their thanks to Mr. Macchell. (Applause). He took up the post in October last, and worked them through a very successful year. He was in the matter in order to expedite the usual lunch excursion when the state of the tide did not permit of bathing. He should be glad to answer any question before moving the adoption of the report. He would ask Mr. Leigh to say a few words.

Mr. Leigh said that in order to expedite the matter it was decided to leave the negotiations as to the new site in his hands. They would see the following in the report signed by himself and Mr. de Souza and Mr. Armstrong as both House Sub-Committee:—

"Negotiations have been going on since the year with reference to a grant of land out of the Naval Reclamation to be built. Since this was written he had had a further letter which only confirmed the opinion of the committee, and he brought the negotiations to a successful termination. If what was now proposed was granted, and he thought it would be, he could only say that the club would have a very fine property on which to build bath-house, club, and gymnasium, and the site would be handed over to them free of expense—(applause)—by the naval authorities, so that their warmest thanks were due to them. (Hear, hear). It still had to go home and be definitely settled by the home authorities.

The Chairman—I move the passing of the accounts and reports.

Mr. W. S. Bailey seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

AMERICAN FIGHTING MACHINES

A New York correspondent writes as follows to the *Sydney Morning Herald*:

The controversy between the naval experts as to the battleship grows almost insupportable in virulence. Captain Mahan has written a very able paper in favour of the battleship—but his opponents feel that Admiral Kirkland, has been just as outspoken in denouncing it, and in one of his latest letters says: "Bring a torpedo boat to the front, and you will find that the battleship, and the admiral, captain, cooks, steward, and crew, will be sent to the bottom and nothing left of you." 100,000 lbs., but a bubble of water." On the other hand, the *Yankee* magazine's editor, the *Monitor*—the *Yankee* cheese-box on raft—and it is at least worth noting that the monitors built in the wake of the rebellion are now being repaired and are doing good service. They are in fact little better than floating batteries, but they have the advantage of getting many shots at a battleship.

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Cargo, Water Boats, and Small Craft of every Description.
Apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE, 16 PRATA CENTRAL,
A. G. GORDON, General Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1898

(Wah Tsz Yat Po)

There has been no suggestion yet of intervention from any foreign source, although it is felt that the occupation of the Philippines is more likely to develop a move in this direction than any other step thus far taken.

A diplomatic official of long experience in Asiatic countries pointed out that there were circumstances connected with the Philippines which would make the holding of a conference in Manila desirable.

WHAT VITALITY MEANS.

Vitality is your measure of force, or power. Thin babies and feeble old persons have little of it. When the system is unable to assimilate the right kind of food, vitality becomes low.

Scott's Emulsion

is above all other remedies in giving vitality. It makes no difference whether the emaciated person is in babyhood or in old age. Whenever food fails to nourish, **Scott's Emulsion** will be found the most effective remedy for overcoming emaciated tendencies. All Chemists.

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PRINTING.

PRICE LISTS. MODERATE PRICES.
CATALOGUES.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Description.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Where ad.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1700	10	3000	Commander Smith-Dorrien	Chefoo
Algirine	sloop	1050	6	1805	Lieut. Comd. E. H. Grafen	Chefoo
Archer	cruiser, 3rd class	1770	6	3500	Comdr. C. J. Kingsmill	Chefoo
Barbure	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,600	Capt. R. N. Custance	Chefoo
Bonaventure	cruiser, 2nd class	10	4360	10	Capt. R. J. Montgomerie	Hongkong
Centurion*	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,000	Capt. John Jelliffe	Chefoo
Cephise	gunboat	1150	8	2000	Commander Galloway	Ponchow
Esk	g.-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	2	200	Lt.-Com. Chadwick	Hankow
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000	Lieut. H. A. Gillot	Chefoo
Firebrand	gunboat, 2nd class	1455	2	580		Hongkong
Gibraltar	cruiser, 1st class	7700	17	12,000	Capt. H. F. Hughes-Hallett	en route
Grafton	cruiser, 1st class	73-0	17	12,000	Lieut. C. Jones	Chefoo
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000	Lieut. A. Gillespie	Chefoo
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000	Lieut. H. F. Shakespear	Chefoo
Hornet	cruiser, 2nd class	4360	10	9000	Capt. G. A. Gallaghan	en route
Hummer	storeship	1640	—	800		Shantung
Immortalité	armoured cruiser, 1st class	5600	12	8600	Captain Edward Chichester	Manila
Inghenia	cruiser, 2nd class	3610	6	9000	Lieut. Comd. P. S. S. John	Chefoo
Linnet	gunboat, 2nd class	756	2	870	Lieut. Comd. W. C. C. Forsyth	Hongkong
Narcissus	armoured cruiser, 1st class	5600	12	8600	Com. W. W. Smythe	Chefoo
Peacock	gunboat, 1st class	700	6	1200	Capt. Cochman	Hongkong
Phoenix	gunboat, 1st class	1080	6	1400	Lieut. Dormer	Chefoo
Pigmy	cruiser, 2nd class	750	6	1200	Capt. A. C. Corry	Shanghai
Pique	gunboat, 1st class	3680	8	9000	Lieut. Comd. H. Y. de Horsey	Hongkong
Plover	cruiser, 1st class	718	6	1200	Capt. L. Lamb	Singapore
Powerful	gunboat, 1st class	14,500	18	25,000	Lt.-Com. Hon. G. A. Hardinge	Hongkong
Rattler	gunboat, 1st class	718	8	1200	Lieut. C. P. R. Cooke	Hongkong
Redpoll	gunboat, 1st class	805	6	1300	Lieut. Beaumont	Swatow
Scout	gun-vessel, 2nd class	756	2	870	Comdr. C. S. Holland	Manila
Tamar	receiving ship	2047	—	800		Hongkong
Tweed	g.-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	2	200		Hongkong
Undaunted	armoured cruiser, 1st class	6600	12	8600	Capt. A. C. Clarke	Chefoo
Victorious	battleship, 1st class	14,500	18	25,000	Capt. A. Schomburgk	Chefoo
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000	Lieut. Barton	Chefoo
Wiven	coast defence ship, armoured	2760	4	1000		Hongkong

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, R.N. † Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at.
Aspio	French gunboat	475	3	450	Commander Journe'	Along Bay
Bayard	French flagship	6500	12	4900	Captain Jannet	Manila
Bruix	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Porrait	Saigon
Comète	French gunboat	495	3	600	Lieut. Simon	Saigon
Comète	French cruiser	4000	14	8500	Capt. Philibert	—
Edlaeur	French cruiser	1658	8	2050	Capt. Texier	Yubu
Jean Bart	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Thomeur	Foochow
Pascal	French cruiser	3388	14	8500	Captain de Bretzel	Along Bay
Surprise	French gunboat	629	2	900	Captain du Plexis	Saigon
Vauban	French flagship	—	—	—	Captain Bouet	en route
Atcona	German cruiser	1640	8	2930	Captain Becker	Kiaochau
Comoran	German cruiser	1640	8	2900	Capt. Brüssats	Manila
Deutschland	German ironclad	8000	—	8000	Captain Flachbe	Kiaochau
Gefion	German flag ship cruiser	4109	10	9000	Captain Schellum	Shanghai
Goeben	German cruiser	4200	8	2930	Commander du Bois	Manila
Kaiser	German flagship	7677	15	6700	Captain Zeyo	Nagasaki
Kaiserin Augusta	German cruiser	6331	20	14,000	Captain Koellner	Kiochau
Princess Wilhelm.	German cruiser	4400	12	8000	Captain Thiele	Kiaochau
Marco Polo	Italian cruiser	1487	—	—	Captain Inoronato	Yangtze
Liberal	Portuguese gunboat	460	3	400	Comdr. Carvalho e Athaya	Macao
Admiral Korniloff	Russian cruiser	5500	18	8000	Captain Molas	Port Arthur
Albat	Russian gunboat	810	2	730	Captain Paronow	Vladivostok
Bobie	Russian ship	930	2	1150	Captain Roman	Singhai
Dmitri Donskoi	Russian cruiser	6000	10	7000	Capt. Witloff	Port Arthur
Gaidamak	Russian gunboat	505	0	2800	Capt. Scrobrennikff	—
Gromitschij	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000	Capt. Bouchauff	Port Arthur
Korjetoje	Russian sloop	1200	9	2150	Captain Lindstrom	Yokohama
Kreiser	Russian sloop	1842	2	1850	Captain Ivalink	Shanghai
Madchur	Russian sloop	1830	2	1400	Commander Kachaloff	Chenulup
Novaja	Russian flag class battleship	10,000	4	—	Captain Jendic	Port Arthur
Novaja	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000	Captain Coprinoff	Port Arthur
Patnail Azova	Russian cruiser	6000	16	8000	Captain Virensius	Port Arthur
Rosalia	Russian cruiser	12,200	—	—	Captain Domogiroff	Port Arthur
Rurik	Russian flagship	10,233	80	18,450	Comdr. Rodionoff	Nagasaki
Silatch	Russian gunboat	830	2	1150	Captain Bousch	Chenulup
Sizov, Volky	Russian flag class battleship	10,000	14	8500	Captain Baranow	Port Arthur
Sretch	Russian cruiser	860	2	1120	Captain Astrenoff	Nagasaki
Vladimir Monomach	Russian armoured cruiser	8000	10	7000	Captain Prince Ouchtomsky	Nagasaki
Vladnik	Russian gunboat	500	—	8500	Capt. Rogulja	—
Zabijaka	Russian cruiser	1590	8	1194	Commander Vaidoyakr	Port Arthur
Baltimore	U. S. cruiser	6000	24	—	Capt. N. M. Drew	Manila
Boston	U. S. cruiser	8000	8	8750	Captain T. Wilder	Manila
Concord	U. S. cruiser	1700	8	8403	Com. A. Walker	Manila
Hugh McCulloch	U. S. cruiser	878	—	—	Captain Hodgson	Manila
Monrovia	U. S. sloop	1270	8	800	Com. O. W. Baraballo	Shanghai
Olympia	U. S. flagship	8800	14	17,350	Captain Gridley	Manila
Panama	U. S. gunboat	800	4	1000	Comdr. R. R. Wood	Manila
Wachusett	U. S. cruiser	8000	11	10,000	Comdr. Caplan	Manila

Philippines when you would make the holding of the United States more a burden than a benefit. May 4th. The *Westminster Gazette* discussing the Philippine question, quotes the assumption of the American newspapers that 'the United States can do precisely what she pleases with the islands, and that the Philippine Islands—return them, keep, sell or barter them, as she pleases, and that America has only to speak, and no one will venture to dispute her right to dispose of her latest prizes as she chooses. The *Westminster* adds: 'The view which underlies this view will entail disagreeable consequences.' In entering European solidarity, the *United States* will probably discover that these simple ideas of doing what you please with the world will not be what you will with your own hands. You are likely to be marked by an increase of anti-American pressure, which, if Great Britain could be counted on to join it, would speedily lead to intervention on behalf of Spain.

May 5th. The *London Press* learns that Emperor William and Carl Nicolae are very much disturbed as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines, and that some sort of immediate intervention is extremely probable.

May 6th. The *Relais* says that the

negotiations are pending between the United States and Great Britain, which will result in the latter favouring the former, if the other nations favour Spain by attempting to stop the war with Spain. The United States, it is said, has promised in return to capture the Canary Islands and to cede them to Great Britain.

Washington, May 9. The London report that the Controlling Powers were sending to have England join them in intervention was also lacking in verification in official and diplomatic quarters here. The State Department has received no suggestion of such intervention, and does not believe that it is a completely settled matter that the United States has, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, must take these powers with specific demands and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way at the present time. These reports are all untrue, however, and the previous moves toward intervention, and they doubtless should be aware if such moves were on foot at present. The utterances of Emperor William, before the Reichstag, confirmed what the German official statement had stated, namely, that Germany was not

would observe strict neutrality, even though no decree of neutrality was issued. Russian officials take the same view as to the purpose of Russia to keep out of any intervention which would be initiated to suppress the French Revolution. There is here no consideration of intervention a *live* question at present, and since France issued her decree of neutrality, the French officials dismiss reports that France will participate in intervention. The British Government, however, would not encourage serious moves for intervention, and they consider such moves quite inappropriate under existing circumstances.

London, May 6.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says: "Arrangements between England and the United States for the purpose of a military intervention in France have been abandoned."

approach in the best informed circles here as a purely half solution. No other conference is considered necessary, until the war has been brought to an end, either by force or by the amiable intervention of the Europeans. Austria has indicated a desire to take the initiative in mediation, but in this connection the Government of London is not at all disposed to be over-zealous. However, it is considered the only possible solution of a problem which touches the resolution of Europe in the Far East. There is reason to believe that England would gladly take part in such a conference with the United States by her side, and great animation on the part of the Government of the latter Power would be shown in the event of such a solution of the Korean problem.

London says:—All reports as to an understanding between the United Kingdom and America are positively proven absolutely groundless. In the best informed circles in London, as well as in America, there is no such understanding, and regarding as a possibility of the future, but nothing more tangible. No importance is attached here to the Paris *Edict's* story that, if the United States should capture Cuba, the United States would support the latter in return would support the United States against European intervention until Cuba should be liberated, the United States then ceding the Canaries to England. The London newspapers' policy is to insist that this would certainly prove war with France, which has long regarded these islands with covetous eyes. England, on the other hand, would not tolerate their passing to France, or else they would long have been the subject of a deal between France and Spain.

May 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:—The Spanish Queen

Report has again appeared to the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations, and the Government of Austria-Hungary has been asked to report on the subject. I understand that the Government of Austria-Hungary has addressed a note to the Commission on the subject. I understand that the Government of Austria-Hungary has addressed a note to the Commission on the subject. I understand that the Government of Austria-Hungary has addressed a note to the Commission on the subject.

only routine calculations. Only yesterday in New York harbour, Mr John P. Holland's submarine torpedo-boat made a record of 17 knots an hour. The Americans were indubitably as to the actual value of this particular craft, the success of the principle of construction is certainly no longer in doubt. Owing to a miscalculation of the amount of ballast, her propellers were so arranged that when the boat was in the water, but at last the entire vessel disappeared, and swimming like some huge whale half a dozen feet under water, with no trace of her existence on the surface, save a few air bubbles, she disappeared and there she lay. Only the passengers on the closely accompanying steamship, she came up again nearly a quarter of a mile away. Longer dives would have been practicable but for the danger of running into rocks and other obstructions. It is not possible to exaggerate the "pneumatic" of the sensation awakened—and thus the inventor speaks as an eye-witness—by thrusting the "boat-fish," having taken on board her crew, plunge suddenly into the water, and gliding through it with a sound. The inventor himself was in command, and his engineer, though shaking with fever, retused point blank to let anyone else take his place on a trip that

generally used as taken about even at present. The electrician's general utility man—were also abundant. And save for the nervous pallor that comes with great excitement, they were as comely as the legendary cucumber. Not only is it impossible to get men to engage in their own desperate service, but dozens of the very best technical experts coverd the home course of the war. No doubt the present course has its flaws, but none of them seriously admissible to its value. Theoretically, it should be able to move under water 60 miles without coming up to the top, but a great deal less than that. It would have been better if we had the methods of naval warfare. Then, too, it is the next great war dynamite will for the time be employed upon an adequately impressive scale. Even in Cuba, with battleships carried on the back of a mule, another situation is being created. But the greatest results have been achieved, and it is one case 300 Spanish soldiers out of a column numbering only 1100 were killed instantly by the explosion of a mine. But what would happen were Edison, at the moment he discovered his battery, to bring all his skilled electricians, to bring all the resources of modern science to bear upon an invading army or navy?

Our own manufacture are the best Pianos in this climate, warranted to stand for years, shipping, low prices and easy terms.—Robt. Wm. PIANO CO.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR, THE SCALP AND SKIN.
 Only article which really possesses medicinal properties for the hair, scalp and skin. It is **ROWLAND'S MAGNESA OIL**. It removes scurf, dandruff, itching humors, restores the hair to its natural growth, cures itching humors, dryness, prevents the hair falling out, and is not injured by illness, and should always be used by the hairdresser. For children's hair, it not only renders impurities of the scalp beautiful and cleanly appearing, but it restores to **ROWLAND'S MAGNESA OIL**, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue its use until you are satisfied about its hair health and its effects on the scalp.

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Don't leave the table," said the landlady, as her new boarder rose from his seat at breakfast. "I must, madam. It's hard work, and my teeth are not what they used to be."

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'NEVER KNEW IT TO FAIL.'

R. R. JOHNSTON, HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES.

Says I have personally tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have given it to travellers who are passing through a hotel I managed, and I must say I never knew it to fail. It is a medicine I can recommend, and one

has everybody should keep."

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Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cholera, and is
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Hongkong Tides.

The Tide Table given below has been
compiled by the Nautical Almanac Office
of London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an au-
tomatic tide recording machine at the Wa-
ter Police Basin at Taishan Shai during
the years 1899 and 1900.

The zero of the table is Low Water. Or-
dinary Spring Tides, which have been found
to be 2 feet below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide
the sea level at Victoria is added 5 ft.
in., and on the gauge at Lamoon Dock,
and added 12 ft. 9 in. in this height given

[illegible]

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Mr H. Barnes	Mr H. Lohmeyer
Mr B. H. Bennett	Mr Ed. Hughes Madden
Mr L. Berenshaw	Mr J. H. May
Mr W. K. Brice	Mr & Mrs. A. M. May
Surg.-Captain S. F. R. & Mrs. M. Stuart	
Clark, A.M.S.	and Katerford
Dr F. W. Clark	Mr Geo. Urquay
Mr Wm. C. Cress	Mr Wm. Forth
Mr & Mrs George R. A.	Mr J. H. W. Smith
Cohen	Spa. Rogers.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL

[illegible]

Name	Age	Temp	Height	Weight	Complexion	Remarks
W'atcock	28.75	67	5W	1	o	
Tokko	28.71	69	5	3	o	
Yokoyama	28.73	69	5	3	o	
Nagasaki	29.83	71	W	4	o	
Kagohime	29.83	71	aW	2	o	
Gatzel	29.93	74	76	2	ov	
Shay PK.	29.93	74	76	2	ov	
Amey	29.97	64	72	4	b	
Shy	29.97	64	72	4	b	
Yokota	29.78	65	W	3	b	
Yokota	29.78	65	3	3	b	
Yongkong	29.78	65	3	3	b	
Vien. Peak	29.78	65	3	3	b	
Gasco	29.78	65	3	3	b	
Yoshino	29.75	65	3	3	b	
O.S. Junc	29.75	65	3	3	b	
Manila	29.75	65	3	3	b	
Boimao	29.75	65	3	3	b	

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[illegible][illegible]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
 THE business of the above bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.** Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK**, to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, August 1, 1895. 1615

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £15,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,250,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,500,000
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
 For 12 Months 4½%
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 " 3 " 3½%
J. THURBURN,
 Manager, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, December 1, 1897. 2340

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,800,000
 RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £2,800,000
 RESERVE FUND £2,450,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the Daily Balance.
 On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4½%
 " 6 " 4%
 " 3 " 3½%
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, May 25, 1898. 846

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
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 PAID-UP CAPITAL " 9,000,000
 RESERVE FUND " 6,000,000

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 The Union Bank of London, Limited.

HONGKONG AGENCY—Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the daily balance.
 On fixed deposits for 12 months, 5% per annum.
 On fixed deposits for 6 months, 4% per annum.
 On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3% per annum.

S. CHOW, Agent.
 Hongkong, March 24, 1898. 630

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £250,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. CHILLES, Esq., J. T. LAURE, Esq.,
CHAMBERS, Esq., **OWEN TUNG SHANG,**
KWAI HOI CHENG, Esq.,
CHIEF MANAGER:
G. W. F. PLATT,
 Interest for 12 months fixed 6%
 Hongkong, November 30, 1897. 171

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000
 RESERVE FUND £9,000,000
 RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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R. M. GRAY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
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ALAN HUNTER, Esq., **G. S. BROWN,** Esq.,
ALAN M. CANNON, Esq., **N. A. SLEIGH,** Esq.,
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 Shanghai—J. F. WADSWORTH, Esq.,
 LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
 For 3 months 3½% per annum.
 " 6 " 4%
 " 12 " 4½%
T. JACKSON,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, May 30, 1898. 368

DENTISTRY.
SUI SANG.
 (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA)

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 No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, January 1, 1918. 3

SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF INDIA, BURMA, SIAM, THE MALAY PENINSULA, CAMBODIA, ANAM, THIBET, COCHIN AND JAPAN.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its Twenty-second Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of interest to the students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person conversant with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Education, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Customs and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying analyses of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and are an important means of obtaining, from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent's column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is so judiciously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stuart, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Koppel, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Frison, and Taylor—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U. S.)

"The China Review *** has an excellent table of contents."—Cathartic Empire.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageously comparison with preceding numbers."—Cathartic Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—Olympian.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorological by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'The Amoy of Prehistory' showing the results of excavations made at the Imperial Chinese Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notes and Queries include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Fan,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Exile' are continued, and a general index to the whole of the Review of China is given. Mr. P. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and Notes and Queries, one of which on 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—M. L. Daily Press.

Tribute's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by its number, is before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed to its preparation, and the high degree of Chinese scholarship which it now additionally cultivates, and which are so generally represented in the first number of the Review, by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-office in the eleventh century, by Mr. A. G. Brown, is not only highly valuable, but is also a valuable addition to the literature of the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review if carried out with punctuality and detail. We are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are continued to find a place in the pages also. It is to be hoped that the opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a still larger degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to ensure its continuance.

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Intimations.

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Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied notes, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Certificate may obtain an acknowledgment of delivery on payment of an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post-Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces except to Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Porto, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, The Argentine Republic, The Dominican Republic, The Republic of Honduras, United States, to which places 12 oz. (350 grammes) is the limit, and must not exceed these dimensions: 12 inches by 8 inches by 4 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.
 The Union may be taken to comprise all civilized countries.

Postage to the United Kingdom.
 Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
 Post Cards, 4 cents each.
 Registration, 10 cents.
 Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
 Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Postage to Union Countries.
 General Rates, by any route:—
 Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
 Post Cards, 4 cents each.
 Reply Post Cards, 6 cents each.
 Newspapers, 10 cents.
 Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
 Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

The General Local Rates for Hongkong, China and Treaty Ports (Canton excepted) are:—
 Letters per ½ oz., 5 cents (1).
 Post Cards, each, 1 cent.
 Reply Post Cards, 2 cents each.
 Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.
 Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents per 2 oz.
 Registration, 5 cents.

(a) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(b) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(c) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(d) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(f) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(g) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(h) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(i) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

(j) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any day will be delivered the same day. In Town (Ship Street to Bonham Road) at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m. In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes or Jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or Registered Correspondence (a) Current Coin (b) Articles liable to Customs Duty.

Parcels Post to the United Kingdom.
 Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post-Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet.

Parcels must be sent with the Overseas Mail via Brindisi. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days after the mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Parcels arriving from the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet, after this hour are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 40 cents per lb., and 26 cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of a lb. which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs duty. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea and Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as band-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds \$500, added as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosure is allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addresses are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10d. per lb. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea and Tobacco.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.
 The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence sent by post, passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and within a year at the most from the date of Posting.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition. Nor on account of alleged loss of the Contents of a parcel, or of any article which has reached their destination. Nor on account of any article for which the addressee has signed a receipt.

Mislead or Delayed Correspondence.
 When correspondence has been mislead or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, "Sent to me by post," or "Received at 7 p.m.," or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This action should be taken the first time a complaint occurs; if it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fair, giving rise to a course, which generally gives more trouble in the end.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of China, in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight may be sent to the Post Office unsealed, the postage at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with boxholders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be prepaid two cents each in stamps as heretofore.

3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 8 ounces each in weight. Letters, &c., must be not more than 4 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing Patterns, &c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, on which covers are not addressed to houses of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Harbour C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section A. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 Section B. From the Gas Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 Section C. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.
 Section D. From the P. & O. Co.'s Office to the Peddar's Wharf.
 Section E. From the Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 Section F. From the Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
 Section G. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
 Section H. From East Point to North Point.
 Section I. Kowloon Wharves.
 Section J. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name. **Captain.** **Flag and Reg.** **Tonnage.** **Date of Arrival.** **Consignees or Agents.** **Destination.** **Remarks.**

Steamers.

Active 5 c Anderson Norw. str. 867 May 31 Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Aldershot 5 c Fuller Brit. str. 1334 May 27 Simensen & Co.

Arizona 5 c Pantou Brit. str. 3556 May 14 Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Aztec 5 c Trank Haw. str. 3598 May 23 O. & S. S. Co.

Beggle 5 c Thomson Brit. str. 1033 May 23 Sibb, Livingston & Co.

Bombay 5 c Saunders Brit. str. 2047 May 31 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bryce 5 c Maddridge Span. str. 328 Feb. 15 B. and O. Co.

Castal Ventry 5 c Storfield Brit. str. 1015 May 17 Order